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# Mongolia Report

No. 331



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## RESULTS OF JOINT MONGOLIAN-SOVIET BIOLOGICAL EXPEDITION DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by B. Shirendeb, Academician and President of the Academy of Sciences of the MPR and V. E. Sokolov, Academician and Director of Research of the Mongolian-Soviet Joint Biological Comprehensive Expedition of the Academies of Sciences of the MPR and USSR: "Cooperation Between Mongolian and Soviet Biologists."]

[Text] Cooperation between the MPR and the USSR is a measure of the political, economic and cultural life of our two countries. One example of this is the contact and cooperation between Soviet and Mongolian scholars that is steadily broadening and deepening. In the report of the 17th Congress of the MPRP it was stated that: "Multi-faceted cooperation and regular integration of direct communications between our scholarly organizations and pertinent organizations of the USSR and other member nations of CEMA are of major significance for dissemination of the advanced findings of science and technology, and for accelerating the pace of our country's socialist construction."

One expression of such direct relations is the Mongolian-Soviet joint scientific expeditions arranged by the Academies of Sciences of the MPR and the USSR. The Mongolian-Soviet Joint Biological Comprehensive Expedition, which is one of them, is functioning with the aim of studying the biological resources within the territory of the MPR and developing a scientific basis for appropriate utilization, replenishment and a protection of them.

A large number of Mongolian scholars and students (100-150 each year) are participating in the scientific work of this expedition, conducting large-scale research on the territory as a whole and enriching one another with information, and at the same time making in-depth studies of the natural state of limited areas, from all angles.

The research work is conducted comprehensively in full objectivity. Moreover, basic biological research is focused on resolving practical objectives. In the study of phenomena of nature, modern methods and new results and findings are fully utilized. Over the past ten years the operations of this expedition have been directed by the Institute of Botany and General and Experimental Biology of the Academy of Sciences of the MPR and the Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals imeni A. N. Severtsov. In addition to the institutes cited, more than 50 other research and teaching establishments of the MPR and USSR are participating in this work, assigning their own personnel to the expedition.

The principal results of the expedition's work: A map now gone to press of the soils of the MPR in scale of 1:2,500,000 and its commentaries incorporate more than twice as much detail as in earlier maps of the same scale. On the basis of this map the classification of the soils of Mongolia was revised. Likewise, in order to summarize the materials now at hand and to further carry out soil cartography work, a register of the soil classes of some sections of Mongolia's steppes and hills has been published, along with explanatory material.

Also, medium-scale soil maps were made of the territories of three economic areas situated in various nature zones. One work entitled "The Soils of the Basic Nature Zone of Mongolia" has been published showing the specific features of the soils of Mongolia. Since the soil of Mongolia is very fragile and susceptible to erosion by wind and water, it is absolutely essential to take into account and correctly use the comprehensive and valuable findings when utilizing various areas for cultivation purposes.

As a result of surveys made by plant classification detachments, it has been determined that the flora of the MPR comprises 80 species of native plants found only in Mongolia and 400 species of economic significance, and a total of around 2,300 tall-stemmed plants. Of these, more than 20 were scientifically recorded for the first time.

Moreover, the work "The Map of the Vegetation of the MPR" was written and published through the course of botanical-geographical work. Because the map depicts the vegetation in great detail and relates it to the environs, it is possible to make it the source for various kinds of reports and to use it in compiling various maps which have direct practical significance (such as forage land maps, etc.).

As a result of having studied the forests of Mongolia by means of reconnaissance, a classification of the kinds of forests in the MPR was developed, and a work was prepared called "Handbook on the Composition and Evaluation of the Forests of the MPR" relying on a great deal of material that clarified the evaluation of the trees and also the damage caused by insect pests. The primary research work supported by the Tosontsengel Forestry Base of Dzabhan Aymag not only revealed the particular characteristics of the Hangay forest itself, but is also of great significance to soil conservation. As a result of this work, the view was developed that it would be appropriate to conduct forestry work and timber utilization work over the breadth of our country in order to utilize protectively the taiga type of forests scattered along lower flanks of mountains and to conserve other forests.

Research on useful wild plants of Mongolia was directed toward uncovering biologically active substances with medical significance as well as raw materials for various sectors of industry. For example, it was established that licorice [? ural chiher obs.], an important raw material for various industrial sectors and for manufacture of medicine in many parts of the world is growing on 2,200 hectares across Mongolia. [These] resources, in addition to satisfying domestic needs, can be exported. Work has begun at plant chemistry laboratories to develop the first technology for obtaining tannin (extract) from pinebark and to introduce it to the sheepskin products enterprise in Darhan city.

A paleobotanic detachment has investigated the movement and paleoecology of the vegetation cover that has taken place over the past 14,000 years in the central part of Mongolia. This expedition aided in establishing the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the MPR and played an appropriate part in the landscaping of Ulaanbaatar.

Entomologists estimate they have collected 550,000 specimens comprising 15,000 species. The seven-volume work 'Insects of the MPR' contains records and comments on more than 850 species new to science. Now the insect world of the MPR has been more precisely studied, by far, than that of other Asian regions including the neighboring territory of the USSR.

As a result of research work in ichthyology, the reserves of fish available from the waters of Ih Huuruudyn Hotgor have been determined and steps have been proposed for developing them further. At the same time, recommendations have been developed for improving and protecting the fish life of western Mongolian lakes and for stocking them, and the basis for a suitable system for fishing Buyr nuur has been developed.

Ornithologists have studied bird flocks of significance to hunting and industry and have precisely determined the distribution, numbers, and ecologies of the surviving rare birds of the MPR that have been developed for protecting them and their environment.

The results of research on the number and location of the marmot showed that this valuable fur-bearing animal has decreased in number appreciably as a result of unplanned and unregulated hunting in the central section of the MPR. For the sake of replenishing reserves of marmots, recommendations have been made to review the organization of hunting and state-procurement of fur-bearing animals and to increase marmot stocks in a number of regions by breeding the animals in captivity.

Proper utilization and protection of the wild ungulates in the Gobi section of Mongolia has occupied a special place in the work of mammalogists working on the expedition. A number of ungulates of Mongolia are listed in the International Red Book [of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources] and they are extremely valuable from the cultural, scientific and material viewpoints. Correctly coordinating pasture-type animal husbandry with preserving the wild ungulates and increasing their numbers is an important goal of the national economy. Measures to protect some species in constant danger of extinction (the wild camel), some that are on the brink of extinction (the saiga antelope), and ungulates in general were developed as a result of the expedition's research.

There are not more than 200,000 white antelopes in Mongolia now, and the importance of proper hunting and state procurement of them is obvious. It must be decided whether or not there should be reservations which will protect the rarities of the steppe ecosystem and replenish the number of white antelope and whether to establish branch reservations in eastern Mongolia. Likewise the question of whether to establish experimental farms to raise white antelope in a semi-wild environment is attracting considerable attention. Because the number of deer in northern Mongolia exceeds the appropriate level both biologically and economically, it was decided to hunt 10 to 15 thousand of them a year.



The first result of research in mammalogy is the book just off the press, "Guide to Mammals of the MPR."

The results of the expedition's work have been reported in many scholarly meetings held in various cities around the world and more than 800 papers or 16 volumes have been published that deal with some aspects of the results of studies of soil, forests, and other natural resources of the MPR.

The expedition has played a clear role in raising the quality of the scholarship in the MPR and has played an important role in developing native scholars and cadres. Of those Mongolian workers who took part in the expedition, four are defending their doctoral degrees, 22 their candidate degrees, and about 80 students are doing their diploma work on the basis of the expedition's data.

Several suggestions and recommendations put forth by the expedition have been adopted by legislative bodies of the MPR, and measures to protect nature have been incorporated into regulations.

The Mongolian-Soviet Joint Biological Comprehensive Expedition, in which many scholarly organizations of the MPR and the USSR are participating, is one concrete example of the friendship and scientific cooperation between the people of our two countries; in the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: "We note to everyone's great satisfaction that the firm bonds of the fraternal people of the USSR and the MPR are a storehouse of all sorts of riches which have materialized in thousands and thousands of specific activities, both large and small."

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CSO: 1818/1



FOR ASIAN SECURITY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] In the present international situation, and particularly taking into account the situation in Asia, meetings and talks among the nations of our continent would be of vital significance. The imperialists are sowing discord among the peoples of Asia. This is observed in the Indochina region. The imperialists are arming Pakistan and are encouraging it to commit aggressive acts against neighboring countries, declared K.G. Srivastava (India), Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in an interview with the newspaper UNEN.

K.G. Srivastava, who represented the World Federation of Trade Unions at the Ulaanbaatar International Trade Union Conference, drew particular attention to the fact that collusion between U.S. imperialism and the Chinese expansionists has recently been increasing. Japanese militarism, which the United States is making every effort to encourage and foster, is also raising its head. A recent trip to China, New Zealand and Australia by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has evoked new difficulties in the Asian and Pacific region.

On other continents joint discussion of problems has assumed diverse forms. As regards Asia, no such forum yet exists. A proposal advanced by the Mongolian People's Republic that the Asian countries commence holding talks is exceptionally important in the light of this. Support and implementation of the new initiative of the MPR will promote the cause of world peace. No external forces should be allowed to impede this, stated K.G. Srivastava.

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CSO: 1819/6

STANDING FRIENDSHIP WATCH

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The work force of the Darhan Soviet General Construction Trust No 1 has completed construction on the Altay-Olgii radio relay line and the technical center of the Traktoreksport All-Union Association, receiving excellent marks for quality of construction. This Soviet construction organization has made a great contribution to the building of socialism in the MPR. In the last five years alone the trust's work force has built and brought on-stream just in the city of Darhan a modern railroad depot building, a youth theater, a building construction combine, a keramzit [a lightweight concrete aggregate] plant, plus dozens of other facilities.

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CSO: 1819/6

## SECOND TIME IN MONGOLIA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Progressive English writer James Aldridge, recipient of the International Lenin Prize "For Peace and Friendship Among Peoples," has arrived in Mongolia for a visit, his second. He shared his impressions on the pages of the newspaper UTGA ZOHIOI, URLAG ("Literature and Art"), commenting in particular on the flourishing of Mongolian culture, which is national in form and socialist in content. James Aldridge, who has visited the cities of Erdenet and Darhan, comments in his interview that the creation of large modern industrial centers is a great accomplishment of the Mongolian people.

The English writer stresses the need for truthful literature, which appeals for peace, in order to affirm the mutual understanding and mutual respect of peoples. A strange situation has developed in the West, he states. On the one hand people are deathly afraid of the word "war," while at the same time they have doubts about the word "peace." Doubt about peace constitutes an inconsistent approach to life and human affairs.

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CSO: 1819/6 .

#### CONDEMNATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN RACISTS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Mongolian public opinion resolutely condemns the armed aggression by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against the sovereign independent Angola, declares the Mongolian Committee for the Solidarity of the Asian and African Peoples. In this statement the criminal aggression against the People's Republic of Angola is characterized as another manifestation of a policy of international terrorist activity. It is aimed at toppling the progressive regime in power in Angola and at crushing the national liberation movement in Southern Africa.

The people of Mongolia express their solid support for the just struggle of the Angolan and other African peoples against imperialism, racism and apartheid and emphatically demand that the Pretoria regime immediately cease and desist its aggression against Angola, states the declaration of this Mongolian public organization.

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CSO: 1819/6



## HISTORIC AGREEMENT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Sixty years ago a historic agreement on establishment of friendly relations between Mongolia and the RSFSR was concluded with the personal participation of the inspired V.I. Lenin and the founder of the MPRP and the people's state, D. Sukhe Bator. Grounded on totally new principles of intergovernmental relations, this agreement served as a reliable guarantee of the sovereignty and independence, development and prosperity of revolutionary Mongolia, states an editorial in the newspaper UNEN.

During the preliminary talks, V.I. Lenin received Mongolian Government delegations and offered advice and counsel on matters pertaining to the Mongolian Revolution, which became a program of action for the MPRP in the subsequent development of the People's Revolution and in organization of the struggle of the Mongolian people for freedom and construction of a new society. The ideas embodied in the 1921 agreement became enriched and deepened in subsequent Mongolian-Soviet documents on friendship mutual assistance, economic and cultural cooperation, the newspaper states.

Fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation on the part of the Soviet Union and internationalist assistance by the Soviet people, the editorial stresses, have been and will continue to be a reliable guarantee of the progress and independence of the MPR, one of the main factors in building a socialist society in this country. More than 350 industrial, agricultural and cultural facilities will be built in the current five-year plan with Soviet assistance.

UNEN calls upon the Communists and working people of the MPR to ensure that systematic study and innovative adoption of the experience of building communism in the fraternal Soviet Union is a component part of political and organizational measures honoring the anniversary of this historic Mongolian-Soviet document.

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CSO: 1819/6

DEDICATED TO THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AGREEMENT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] These days the working people of the MPR are making preparations, with great political and labor enthusiasm, to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the signing of the historic agreement on establishment of friendly relations between Mongolia and the RSFSR. A shock-work labor watch in honor of this anniversary is being held throughout the country. The mines of the Nalayh coal mine were among the first to commence standing this friendship watch. The work force of this mine's preparatory operations section No 1 is marching in the vanguard of socialist competition. This section's drift miners accomplished the year's target by the beginning of July of this year. At the present time they are working on supplementary pledges, having given their word to drive an additional 500 linear meters by year's end.

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CS0: 1819/6

## SUCSESSES OF MONGOLIAN PLANT BREEDERS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Personnel of the vegetables and potatoes sector of the Darhan Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and Crop Husbandry have accomplished a great deal in the last five years in the area of developing new commercially successful varieties of vegetables and potatoes, in developing truck farming techniques, as well as in developing seed for agricultural plants suited for growing in the conditions of the MPR.

In particular, they have developed two new varieties of potato, per-hectare yields of which exceed by 8-14 quintals the Siberian Priyekul'skiy early variety, which is extensively grown in this country.

A method of vernalizing seed potatoes developed by the sector's scientists makes it possible to speed up the appearance of sprouts by 3-10 days and to increase per-hectare yield by 28 percent. The people at the institute have accomplished a great deal in the area of providing this country's farms with seed potatoes. Potato growers have received more than 250 tons of seed stock annually from the institute's experimental fields during these last five years. Scientists plan to increase this figure by more than 150 percent in the new five-year plan.

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CSO: 1819/6

'UNEN' ON MPR PROPOSAL

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The peace program for the 1980's advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress serves as a compass in the struggle for present and future world peace and has won the minds and hearts of millions upon millions of people throughout the world, states an editorial in the newspaper UNEN.

An important component of ensuring world peace and security is stabilization of the situation on the vast Asian continent, where more than half of the world's people reside. This requires the common efforts of nations. The MPR seeks all possible ways to preserve and strengthen peace in Asia, taking active part in international party, governmental and civic activities, firmly standing up for its position. The 28th Congress of the MPRP advanced a proposal, addressed to all interested nations, calling for drafting and concluding a convention on nonaggression and abjuration of force between the countries of Asia and the Pacific. This initiative has earned deserved recognition by the world community. The MPR believes that such an international agreement will promote strengthening of cooperation among the countries of Asia, on the basis of equality, and on this basis the safeguarding of Asian security and strengthening of world peace, emphasizes the newspaper UNEN.

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CSO: 1819/6



## HAY HARVEST IN FULL SWING

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The hay harvest is in full swing in People's Mongolia. More than 115,000 persons are presently working in this harvest. These include not only this republic's agricultural workers but also industrial workers, white-collar workers, students and school children, united by a common task: to provide the country with as much livestock feed as possible.

Haymowing operations in the MPR are for the most part mechanized. More than 400 combined mechanized brigades and production teams are in operation countrywide in this year's harvest. These brigades and production teams are capable of harvesting and laying in up to 450,000 quintals of fresh hay per day. Hundreds of horse-mechanized brigades are working alongside them in this country's haymeadows, with the task of harvesting hay at locations difficult for machinery to reach.

Experts believe that this year there is a possibility of harvesting almost 5 quintals of bulk hay per hectare on the average countrywide. Grass stands in the central and northern zones of the republic are considerably greater. In particular, grass yield per hectare is reaching as high as 7 quintals in the Drabhan and Selenge aynags. According to figures, as of 30 July 15,000 tons more hay have been harvested countrywide than during the same period last year.

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CSO: 1819/6

#### THE MPR IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR DISARMAMENT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Since that moment in 1969 when the MPR took its rightful place in the United Nations Organization, this country has been vigorously assisting in the peace-seeking efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations and has, through its constructive proposals and initiatives, been making a contribution to the common cause of disarmament, states the newspaper UNEN. It notes in particular that the MPR was an initiator in urging all nations to sign the 1925 Geneva Protocol calling for banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, as well as in the holding of an international disarmament promotion week.

The MPR is waging a vigorous campaign for the limitation and elimination of nuclear weapons, urging ratification of the SALT II treaty, and for talks in the area of ceasing the production and gradual reduction in stockpiles of nuclear weapons, as well as the resumption of Soviet-American negotiations on matters pertaining to the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The people of Mongolia have hopes that next month's 36th UN General Assembly Session will become an important stage in efforts to convene a world disarmament conference, states UNEN.

UNEN further emphasizes that the proposal advanced at the 18th Congress of the MPRP, calling for drafting and signing a convention of nonaggression and abjuration of force among the countries of Asia and the Pacific, is closely linked with the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and aims essentially at eliminating the material foundations of aggression and use of force, as well as creation of favorable political and legal prerequisites for disarmament.

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CSO: 1819/14

## **LARGE-SCALE LIVESTOCK FODDER HARVESTING**

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Harvesting of fodder for livestock is in full swing in People's Mongolia. This is the most important agricultural campaign in this republic. Workers of cities, towns and villages have joined the haymowing campaign under the fighting slogan "For successful implementation of the historic resolutions of the 18th Congress of the MPRP." High-quality accomplishment of the job of putting away livestock feed is a guarantee of successful livestock wintering, overcoming the various caprices of winter, and an important factor in fully meeting plan-specified targets pertaining to livestock production growth.

As of today more than 250 combined mechanized brigades and production teams, almost 150 semi-mechanized brigades and production teams, more than 700 horse-haymowing, and more than 2700 manual mowing brigades are working on the hay harvest. More than 10,000 livestock bases in this country are harvesting and putting away with their own manpower and resources hay and other kinds of fodder for livestock.

The haymowing campaign is being led by the workers of Bayanhongor, Arhangay, and Ubs Nuur aymags, having ensured high-quality advance preparations for this important agricultural campaign.

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CSO: 1819/14

#### AWARD TO THE WINNER

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1930 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Today the work force of the Ulaanbaatar Pharmaceutical Plant was awarded a certificate and winner's badge in the nationwide socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic.

This pharmaceutical enterprise, the republic's oldest, each year puts out an average of 110 different medicines and preparations. More than 20 percent of the medicines are produced from medicinal plants and animal raw materials of local origin. Plant specialists, together with chemists and biologists, are working constantly on the development and manufacture of new preparations. Manufacture of six new medicines is scheduled to begin this year alone. Three of these are already in production and are being supplied to the republic's pharmacies.

The enterprise has continuously held the title of shock-worker labor force during the last two five-year plans. In the initial year of the current five-year plan the plant's labor force has been working on a counterplan, having pledged to produce output of more than 384,000 tugriks above plan. As of today the work force has already given the country more than 474,000 tugriks worth of above-target output. They have now made additional pledges — by the end of the year to produce an additional 85,000 tugriks worth of above-target medicines.

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CSO: 1819/14



## REJUVENATED REGION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1910 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The winners in the nationwide socialist competition honoring the 16th Congress of the MPRP and the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic include the workers of Hentiy Aymag (Eastern Mongolia). They have been awarded a medal and certificate of the Central Committee of the MPRP, Council of Ministers of the MPR, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League.

The working people of this region marked with successful accomplishment of plan-specified targets of the Sixth Mongolian Five-Year Plan and socialist pledges this highest party forum and the glorious 60th anniversary of the popular revolution, stated S. Hohiysuren, first secretary of the Hentiy Aymag Committee of the MPRP, in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent. In the last five-year plan the aymag's stockmen have raised 2 million head of young stock, and the number of breeding females has increased by 5.7 percent. During the five-year plan gross agricultural output has increased by almost 5 percent over 1975, and there has been a substantial increase in crop acreage in this aymag.

The work forces of the aymag's industrial enterprises and farms have done a good job, noted S. Hohiysuren. During this 5-year period gross industrial output volume has increased by 66.7 percent over the preceding five-year plan. In the 5-year period the production workers of Hentiy Aymag have given the country 157.7 million tugriks in above-target output.

Hentiy Aymag is one of the oldest aymags (oblasts) in the MPR, established at the dawn of the victorious people's revolution. It was established in 1923. A large part of its territory is covered by forest-steppe. Khalkha and Buryat Mongols live and work in this region.

In the last six decades the countenance of Hentiy Aymag has changed so much as to be unrecognizable. Today it is a rejuvenated and flourishing region, where modern agriculture, industry and other sectors of the socialist economy are developing at a rapid pace. The principal sector of this region's economy is livestock raising. At the present time there are almost 20 agricultural associations and state farms operating in this aymag. Each agricultural association averages more than 74,000 head of stock and more than 1,600 hectares of crop acreage. Hentiy Aymag contains a grain milling combine, a fluorspar mine, a coal strip mine, a number of logging

operations, etc. Each year the aymag's industrial enterprises produce an output totaling 246,000 tugriks.

The living standards and cultural level of the Hentiy people are improving year by year. At the present time one out of every five persons is enrolled in school. Approximately 12,000 children are enrolled just in general-curriculum schools. For every 10,000 persons there are 16 doctors, 72 middle-level medical personnel, and 103 hospital beds.

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CSO: 1819/14

#### STUDENTS STAND DUTY WATCH

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] More than 6000 boys and girls are presently working in shock-worker student labor detachments named after the 18th MPRP Congress, at the construction sites, on the state farms and agricultural associations of People's Mongolia. They include college students as well as persons enrolled at this country's specialized secondary schools and vocational schools.

Every year, beginning in 1972, a third labor semester has been held in the MPR, following the experience of Leninist Komsomol. Thousands of students go to work on construction of various agricultural facilities, livestock facilities, digging wells, and providing services and amenities to rural centers. This republic's young people and MRYL members are making a worthy contribution to successful accomplishment of the most important agricultural work campaigns -- crop planting, haymowing, harvesting, and receiving young stock. Suffice it to say that in the last five-year plan alone their labor built hundreds of well-constructed facilities for keeping livestock, dug more than 100 wells, built almost 90 veterinary care stations, and dozens of dormitories for persons enrolled in rural schools, nursery schools, and kindergartens. In recent years Mongolian college students have been taking part in major construction projects in brother socialist countries. In particular, for several labor semesters now students enrolled at higher educational institutions of the MPR have been working on the Baykal-Amur Mainline, a famous youth shock-work construction project in the Soviet Union.

The party and MRYL are properly honoring the labor of our young students. Each year the best detachments are determined, the members of which are given free vacation trips to socialist countries. Boys and girls who have distinguished themselves during the third semester are awarded MRYL Central Committee gold, silver and bronze "For Labor Valor" medals.

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CSO: 1819/14

#### NEW SCIENTIFIC-PRODUCTION STATION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] A new scientific-production station for cultivation of useful plants in the Gobi began operations a few days ago in the Bogdo Somon, Bayan Hongor Aymag (Southwestern Mongolia). This new rural scientific establishment was established as a component of the MPR Academy of Sciences Institute of Botany.

The principal activities of this scientific-production station will be focused on development of the theoretical foundation for protecting the continued existence of useful plants of the Gobi, cultivation of valuable medicinal and commercial grasses, establishment of a number of species and varieties of local useful plants, and study of the experience and know-how of scientific research work being conducted by the Soviet Union and the other brother socialist nations in this field.

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CSO: 1819/14



#### CENTER OF ATTENTION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1940 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The friendly meeting between comrades L. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, which has been taking place in the Crimea, is continuing and is occupying the center of attention of the Mongolian press and public.

Annual friendly get-togethers in the Crimea between leaders of the MPR and the USSR have become a fine, fruitful tradition, an important element in the development of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, stated Professor Ch. Dolgor, chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent. This year's top-level Crimean meeting has included examination not only of basic matters of mutual cooperation between our two brother countries, but also considerable attention has been devoted to current problems connected with further strengthening of peace and security in Asia. A firm peace on the Asian continent can in the most effective manner promote an improvement in the world political climate.

Ch. Dolgor stressed that an end in the arms race and stage-by-stage disarmament are the genuinely correct way to strengthen world peace. Constructive proposals by the Soviet Union and the other brother nations of the socialist community aimed at deepening détente and establishment of a firm peace throughout the world are evoking broad response and support on the part of all men of good will, who earnestly desire peace and friendship.

The expansionist and hegemonist aspirations of the Peking rulers are more and more aggravating the political situation in Asia and in other parts of the world. Under these conditions, it was noted, particular importance is assumed by ensuring the unity of all peace-seeking forces in the campaign to transform the Asian continent into a zone of solid peace, security and cooperation. This will be promoted in large measure by this year's friendly meeting in the Crimea between comrades L. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal.

3024

CSO: 1819/14

## IN THE NAME OF PEACE AND SECURITY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1950 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The traditional Crimean meetings between comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal are always an important event in the affairs of the two brother countries and constitute a major contribution toward further development of Leninist friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the MPR in the Soviet Union, stated G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, in an interview with our correspondent.

This year's meeting in the Crimea brought great joy and inspiration to the working people of Mongolia, for the entire spirit and content of the discussions by the leaders of the two brother nations are permeated with sincere and profound concern for the happiness and prosperity of our countries and for the well-being of working people. We are deeply pleased that the center of attention in the talks between comrades L. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal was focused on matters pertaining to further development of bilateral cooperation and, in particular, lending of fraternal assistance by the Soviet Union in accomplishing our republic's development targets in the current five-year plan, particularly in elaboration and implementation of a comprehensive agricultural production program in the current decade, and increasing the output capacity of the mining and processing industries in the MPR, noted G. Ochirbat.

The results of this meeting have once again demonstrated that the CPSU and Soviet nation, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally always have been and continue to be the principal initiators of major constructive proposals and concrete actions directed toward strengthening peace and security of peoples, toward development and strengthening of trust among the nations of Asia and the entire world. L. Brezhnev highly praised and supported the proposal of the MPR pertaining to the necessity of concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and abjuration of force in relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific.

One can state with confidence, noted G. Ochirbat in conclusion, that this year's meeting between the leaders of the two brother parties and nations has constituted a new and important contribution toward strengthening traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship and to the cause of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, for peace, democracy and social progress.

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CSO: 1819/14

## HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

### Health Exhibition

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Radio broadcast transcription: "An Exhibition Has Opened"]

[Text] "The Development of MPR Public Health"--such is the theme of the exhibition which opened here today and is devoted to the 60th anniversary of MPR public health.

Numerous materials and documentary photographs, which are presented on stands, tell about the glorious path of the formation and development of the republic public health system and describe the enormous assistance of Soviet physicians and specialists in this noble cause. Modern medical equipment and instruments, products of the domestic pharmaceutical industry and works of Mongolian physicians on questions of public health are located in the display. Ch. Dabadash and S. Dashzebeg, deputies chiefs of departments of the MPRP Central Committee, MPR Minister of Health D. Nyam-osor, other officials, as well as USSR Deputy Minister of Health A. I. Burnyazan and members of the Soviet delegation headed by him, which came to Ulaanbaatar for the festivities on the occasion of the anniversary of the sector, were at the opening of the exhibition.

### Child Health Care

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2005 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Concern About Children"]

[Text] In Mongolia medicines are given free to all sick children up to the age of 1 year. The free issuance of medicines to youngsters was implemented in 1981. This is one of the most important measures on the protection of the health of mothers and children, which are called for in the current five-year plan.

The concern about children, about their care and the further improvement of the work on their provision with full-value food and the prevention of illnesses is an immediate concern of all the people of the MPR. An extensive network of medical and preventive institutions for the protection of the health of mother and child, at which skilled physicians work, is in operation in the country. Tens of kindergartens and nurseries, which play an important role in the matter of the protection of the health and the raising of preschool children, operate in the cities and villages.

7807

CSO: 1819/18

## SUPPORT OF AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Radio broadcast transcription: "In the Name of a Happy Future"]

[Text] "Today the Afghan people are celebrating their national holiday--the day of the restoration of independence, which is connected with the victory in 1919 in the struggle against the English colonizers and the revival of their political independence," the newspaper UNEN writes today in a signed article devoted to this event.

"Soviet Russia was the first to recognize the independence of Afghanistan and to extend to it the hand of friendship and neighborly relations. But the forces of imperialism and the international reaction tried in every possible way to drive a wedge into the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, in order to thus use the territory of this state as a strategic springboard for aggression against the Soviet nation," UNEN notes. "But all such sorties failed, since the true friends of the Afghan people--the peoples of the countries of the socialist community headed by the great Soviet Union--stand on their side," UNEN notes.

"An important turning point in the history of Afghanistan was the victory of the April Revolution, which revealed to the workers of the country the path to the building of a new society. The forces of international imperialism and hegemonism, of course, could not resign themselves to such a development of events in the country; they immediately began an undeclared war against it. But even then," the newspaper writes, "owing to the aid of the Soviet Union, which was given to the Afghan people at the request of their legitimate government, the cunning plans of the enemies of the Afghan revolution suffered defeat."

"The Mongolian people," the newspaper indicates, "have given and are giving friendly Afghanistan material and spiritual assistance and are supporting its just struggle in every possible way. There is much in common in the history of the development of our two countries and in the life of our peoples. Precisely for this reason the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today are studying with interest the [word illegible] experience of the transition of Mongolia from feudalism to socialism, bypassing the capitalist formation. The Mongolian people have with pleasure always been willing to share with the friendly country the experience of this development," it is stated in the UNEN article.

7807

CSO: 1819/20

#### REAGAN DECISION TO PRODUCE NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED

/Editorial Report/ Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1540 GMT 20 August 1981, 1530 GMT 21 August 1981 and 1930 GMT 27 August 1981 broadcast three separate 200-word items on protests by the Committee of Mongolian Women, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and Mongolian scientists against the Reagan decision on the full-scale production of the neutron bomb, describing this decision as a "crime" and a threat to world peace and security. Citing the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe and nuclear war, the Reagan Administration is called upon "to halt immediately the production of the neutron bomb" and "to resume the talks on the banning of the production of this type of weapon and its complete destruction."

CSO: 1819/21



**NONAGGRESSION CONVENTION BETWEEN NATIONS OF ASIA, PACIFIC OCEAN PROPOSED**

/Editorial Report/ Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1550 GMT 20 August 1981, 2025 GMT 25 August 1981, 2010 GMT 26 August 1981, 2030 GMT 26 August 1981, 2000 GMT 27 August 1981 and 2050 GMT 27 August 1981 broadcast reports on the message of Yu. Tsedenbal to the leaders of the nations of Asia and the Pacific Ocean and the permanent members of the UN Security Council concerning the proposal of the 18th MPRP Congress to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The proposal "is aimed at the improvement of the political climate and the strengthening of peace and security in Asia, the achievement of normal neighborly relations between the states of the continent, the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust between them."

CSO: 1819/22

#### BREZHNEV MEETS WITH TSEDENBAL, OTHER COMMUNIST LEADERS

/Editorial Report/ Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 21 August 1981, 1940 GMT 26 August 1981, 1920 GMT 27 August 1981 and 2025 GMT 27 August 1981 reports of comments in the Mongolian press concerning the Crimean meetings of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev with General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee Yu. Tsedenbal and other communist leaders. The importance of the meeting for Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation and of Soviet assistance to the MPR is stressed. A MONTSAME observer notes: "The current Crimean summit meetings have again vividly demonstrated the community of the goals and views of the fraternal parties and states, the ever strengthening fraternal friendship and close cooperation between them.... The meetings held in the Crimea have become a vivid demonstration of the unshakeable devotion of the fraternal Communist and workers' parties and countries to the foreign policy course which is aimed at the preservation and defense of peace and security on earth, the stepping up of detente, the curbing of the arms race, the elimination of the threat of war."

CSO: 1819/23

#### POLISH SITUATION EXAMINED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 21 Aug 81

/Radio broadcast transcription: "A Policy Aimed at Overcoming the Crisis"

/Text/ "The far-reaching designs of the imperialists, who are seeking to undermine the socialist system in Poland, are doomed to failure. The results of the Crimean meeting of L. I. Brezhnev with the leaders of the Polish People's Republic attest to this," UNEN writes today.

The newspaper notes that the decisions of the extraordinary congress of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR), which outlined the tasks on the defense and strengthening of Marxist-Leninist principles and the consolidation of socialist democracy and the state, are finding extensive support among the communists and workers of the Polish People's Republic. "The party of the Polish communists, guided by the decisions of the congress, is directing its work toward the overcoming of the crisis in the country, the strengthening of the leading role of the party in society, the restoration and development of the contacts with the working class and the workers. The active and enterprising work on the implementation of the program elaborated by the Ninth PZPR Congress is of great importance for the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation of the Polish People's Republic with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and for the lessening of tension in Europe," the newspaper emphasizes.

"There is no force which is capable of forcing the Polish People's Republic--an equal and active member of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact--from the chosen path and the cause of socialism. Poland was and remains a socialist state," the newspaper concludes.

7807

CSO: 1819/23

**ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE**

/Editorial Report/ Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1942 GMT 25 August 1981 and 2000 GMT 25 August 1981 broadcast two 450-word reports on activities connected with the 60th anniversary of the 200,000-member Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League (MRYL). Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee D. Bor told an MRYL meeting with party and MRYL veterans about the achievements of MRYL shock brigades in honor of the anniversary. A Mongolian-Soviet youth festival was held in Irkutsk.

CSO: 1819/24

## BRIEFS

**U.S.-EGYPTIAN TALKS**--UNEN calls the talks between U.S. President R. Reagan and Egyptian President A. Sadat, which took place in Washington, another display of aggressive actions, which are seriously aggravating the situation in the Near East and threaten the national security of the countries of this region. The regular American-Egyptian talks in essence were a new criminal conspiracy against the Arab peoples, who categorically condemn the separate deal in the Near East. The newspaper notes that the Egyptian President this time made a disgraceful betrayal, having declared during the talks his complete recognition of Washington's stand on the Near East. His journey to Washington has harmed the struggle of the peace-loving peoples for the quickest possible peaceful settlement of the Near East crisis. The new American-Egyptian conspiracy, which threatens [words illegible], angry condemnation throughout the world, [words illegible]. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1950 GMT 22 Aug 81] 7807

**LIBYAN AIR BATTLE**--The Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace today came forth with a resolute protest concerning the attack of American fighters on Libyan aircraft. In the declaration it is stated that the Mongolian public regards this incident as a genuine act of international terrorism. This adventure, which was undertaken by the United States against Libya--one of the progressive Arab countries--creates a serious threat to peace and the security of peoples and aggravates more and more the tense situation in the Near East. The Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace in its declaration expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan people for the freedom and independence of the Arab peoples and against imperialism, Zionism and other reactionary forces. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2040 GMT 26 Aug 81] 7807

**NAMIBIA QUESTION**--"The Mongolian public is displaying solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence, against racism," UNEN writes today in an article devoted to Namibia Day. "The racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, which is supported by the western powers," the newspaper notes, "is conducting a policy of apartheid with respect to the main African population of Namibia, is not only cruelly suppressing the liberation struggle of the people of this country, but is also provoking armed provocations against the neighboring independent states of the regions, thereby threatening [words illegible] throughout the world. The Namibian people under the direction of the South-West African People's Organization are waging a just struggle for the liberation of their homeland from the foreign aggressors, for the creation of their own state and for the achievement of independence. This struggle finds ardent support in the Soviet Union, in the other countries of the socialist community and among the progressive



world public. The Mongolian people," UNEN emphasizes, "have always stood on the side of the just struggle of the Namibian people and are convinced that it will be crowned with victory and that independent Namibia will take a worthy place in the family of young developing countries of our planet." /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1950 GMT 27 Aug 81/ 7807

SOVIET NEAR EAST PROPOSAL--"The Soviet proposal concerning the convening of a special conference on the Near East indicates the only correct means for settling the protracted crisis in this region," UNEN writes today. "In recent times the situation in the Near East has been seriously aggravated due to the stepping up of the aggressive policy of the United States with respect to the Arab peoples, which is being implemented by the Israeli military clique. The Zionist circles of Israel, which are supported by the United States, are continuing their vicious attempts to deal with the Palestinian resistance movement. They are continuing to make provocative sorties in the southern part of Lebanon and are bringing new military subunits up to the border regions. Such actions bear the danger of the outbreak of new armed conflicts in this region," UNEN emphasizes. The newspaper notes that the recent attack of American fighters on Libyan patrol planes attests that the United States has not renounced its aggressive policy with respect to Libya—one of the progressive countries of the Arab East, which is pursuing an independent political course. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2045 GMT 27 Aug 81/ 7807

POWER SYSTEM ACHIEVEMENTS--The collective of the MPR Central Power System is successfully fulfilling the plan assignments and socialist obligations of the starting year of the five-year plan. Taking an active part in the national socialist competition, the power workers considerably exceeded the production program of the current months, having sold products worth 6.3 million tugriks in excess of the plan. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the People's Revolution the Darhan-Ulaanbaatar electric power transmission line was put into operation ahead of time, the renovation of Heat and Electric Power Station No 3--the largest power capacity in the country--was completed. The construction with the assistance of the Soviet Union of Heat and Electric Power Station No 4 in Ulaanbaatar is progressing successfully. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 81/ 7807

REGIONAL IMMUNIZATION CONFERENCE--The representatives of nine countries of Southeast Asia--Burma, Mongolia, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and other states--are taking part in the regional conference on the expanded program of immunization, which opened here today. The conference is taking place within the program, which was approved by the World Health Organization (WHO) and is aimed at decreasing various infectious diseases among the population of our planet. The meeting participants are hearing more than 10 reports on immunization problems. The theme of the main report is "The Progress and Development of the Expanded Immunization Program in the Countries of the Region of Southeast Asia During 1979-1980." The representatives of the foreign states will tell about the progress of the work on preventing infectious diseases in their countries and will share their views on a number of vital problems of modern medicine. They will visit medical and scientific research institutions of the MPR and will acquaint themselves with the achievements of the republic in the area of public health. A resolution, which provides for the further improvement of all medical and health work in the countries of Southeast Asia, will be adopted in accordance with the results of the conference. The conference will last 4 days. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1950 GMT 25 Aug 81/ 7807

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR--Today Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers M. Peljee received (Kao Kien Thiet), ambassabor extraordinary and plenipotentiary of

the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the MPR, and had a cordial, sincere discussion with him. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2020 GMT 25 Aug 81/ Today Member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and First Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers D. Maydar received (Kao Kien Thiet), ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the MPR. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2055 GMT 27 Aug 81/ 7807

**VACATIONS FOR WORKERS**--The modern complexes of health resort and sanatorium institutions, which have been set up in picturesque corners of the country during the years of popular power, serve as a vivid display of the enormous concern of the party and people's state about the protection of the health of the workers. During the past five-year plan alone nearly 400,000 workers and employees of the MPR national economy spent their vacation and improved their health owing to travel authorizations of the Mongolian Trade Union to health resorts, sanatoriums and holiday homes. This is 14.6 percent more than during the preceding five-year plan. The number of Pioneer camps accepting children during summer vacation is increasing from year to year. An interassociation holiday home, which has a good reputation among rural workers, is in operation in almost every aymag. Many collectives of the MPR national economy have their own holiday home and Pioneer camp. Such forms of active relaxation as tours and excursions and tourism are very popular in the country. The organization of the relaxation of the workers is a component of the extensive sociocultural measures being implemented in the country to further increase the well-being of the people. During the years of the past five-year plan the state allocated 198 million tugriks from the social insurance fund for the construction of new health resort and sanatorium institutions and the expansion and improvement of operating ones. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1920 GMT 26 Aug 81/ 7807

**TEACHERS' CONFERENCE**--A conference of teachers of the general educational schools of Ulaanbaatar, which was devoted to the start of the school year, was held here today. During its work, in accordance with tradition, the results of the work last year of the teaching collectives of the capital's schools were tallied, the main means and methods of improving educational and training work in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress were outlined. L. Jigjidsuren, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of People's Deputies of the capital, gave a report at the conference. The speaker, on behalf of the large detachment of Mongolian teachers, expressed enormous gratitude to the party and the government for their constant concern about the development of the MPR public education system and about the increase of the skills of educators and teachers. He noted, in particular, that as a result of the constant steps being taken by the party in the area of the strengthening of the material and technical base of the public education system, during the past five-year plan the doors of 131 new school buildings were opened in the country and more than 300 new boarding schools began to operate. In the past 3 years alone, the speaker noted, in the republic capital alone the number of seats at general educational schools increased by 10,000. The conference participants shared views concerning the further increase of the educational level and skills of teachers and instructors; in light of the tasks advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress they outlined specific means of accomplishing them. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2015 GMT 27 Aug 81/ 7807

**YEAR OF THE DISABLED**--The MPR Government, in support of the decision of the United Nations to declare 1981 the International Year of the Disabled, has passed a decision on the creation of a national committee for the implementation of measures during the International Year of the Disabled. The Mongolian National Committee

has outlined an extensive program of measures which are aimed at the further improvement of the health of the disabled and their working and living conditions. The concern for the disabled has always been at the center of attention of the MPRP and the people's state. Everything necessary is being done so that the disabled would live and work happily and in thorough comfort and so that they would feel that society and people need their labor. In the past 5 years the state has allocated 88 million tugriks from the national budget for people who have become incapacitated and for the disabled. In accordance with the categories of disability grants of up to 800 tugriks are given each month to the disabled. Schools for blind, deaf-mute and mentally retarded children operate in the MPR. An educational center, at which the disabled now acquire various occupations, was established in 1978. People suffering from blindness or with poor vision work at an educational and labor combine, which was set up in 1974. In addition to wages its disabled workers receive monthly grants in the amount of 300 tugriks. The work at this enterprise brings them the joy and happiness of free labor for the good of the homeland and the people. In 1974 the MPR Society of Blind and Deaf-Mute Citizens was founded, which was an important display of the enormous concern about the disabled and about the responsive and humane attitude toward them. At present this society is conducting much work on the respect and protection of the rights of the disabled, the protection of their health, the improvement of their place in society and the improvement of their living conditions. The Mongolian Society of Blind and Deaf-Mute Citizens is a member of the World Federation of the Blind. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2035 GMT 27 Aug 81/ 7807

MAYDAR RECEIVES ORDER--UNEN has published the ukase of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural on the awarding of the Order of Sukhe-Bator to Member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and First Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers D. Maydar. This high award was conferred on Comrade D. Maydar for service to the party and the government and in connection with his 60th birthday. /Text/ /Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 19 Aug 81/ 7807

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